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Department of Education
LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

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Quarterly

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CLARA F. BALDWIN, Director of Libraries.
HARRIET A. WOOD, Assistant Director, Supervisor of School Libraries.
GRACE WESTES, Librarian of Traveling Library.
GLADYS M. BROWN, Reference Librarian.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Faribault September 3-5, 1923. Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota, presiding. The total registration was 87.

The opening session was a reception given by the board of trustees, librarian, members of staff and representatives of various city clubs, at the attractively decorated public library. Rev. Dr. F. F. Kramer, chairman of the local committee, gave a few words of welcome to the guests, which was followed by an interesting talk by Mr. E. H. Loyhed on "Alexander Faribault and the early history of the city." Conversation, enjoyment of recently donated pictures, and punch served by wives of the members of the board of trustees completed a very enjoyable evening.

On Tuesday morning, the delegates assembled in the auditorium of Noyes Hall, at the School for the Deaf, where all the day sessions were held.

After an address of welcome by Mayor Thomas Quinn, President Frank K. Walter, appointed the Nominating Committee: Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard, Little Falls; Miss

Dorothy Hurlbert, Hibbing; Miss Elizabeth Robinson, St. Paul.

Resolution Committee: Miss Mary Tawney, Minneapolis; Miss Annie Wood, St. Paul; Miss Charlotte Clark, Hibbing.

Committee reports were given as follows:

Certification Committee, Miss Clara Baldwin chairman.

The committee has been inactive during the past year, awaiting action by the committees of the A. L. A. Some progress is being made by these committees, and the recent report on "Training for library service," prepared by Dr. C. C. Williamson for the Carnegie Corporation is a valuable contribution, and worthy of careful study.

As Mr. Walter is chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on National Certification and Training he was asked to make a statement regarding the present status of the matter. He reported that the Institute for Government Research had offered to make a study of the question of library service and their service had been accepted by the A. L. A. In commenting on Dr. Williamson's report he said that it was significant that all his conclusions were based on the principle of certification.

Report was accepted and the committee continued that the organization might keep in touch with developments in the A. L. A.

Legislative Committee, Miss Gratia Countryman, chairman.

Miss Countryman being absent, Miss Clara Baldwin reported that no legislative measures were presented to the legislature assembled last winter.

Publicity Committee, Mr. Webster Wheelock, chairman.

The Publicity Committee can report no definite accomplishment. It has been a year of masterly inactivity beyond an attempt to devise a practical program for systematic dissemination of library news and propaganda. There is, of course, a broad field for activity but it is difficult to formulate a program that would be feasible without the expenditure of more money than the Minne-

sota Library Association has at its disposal or is even likely to have. It is also difficult for those engaged in active library work to select items and to put them in a form that would appeal to the average editor of local newspapers. The systematic performance of this task even if the method of distribution itself did not constitute a problem would demand much more time than the average individual could afford to devote to it. Even if there were at the disposal of the Publicity Committee a selected list of newspapers throughout the state, the time demanded to prepare a sufficient number of interesting items of such a nature that they would be accepted by the papers would constitute a serious obstacle.

On the other hand there is perhaps, no library in the state that finds any difficulty in securing the publication of such news items as it offers to its local papers. Even the daily papers in the large cities have been most generous and helpful in this respect, but it must be borne in mind that the newspaper man draws very sharp and distinct lines between items of news value and items and articles of merely an informative nature. In this respect some newspapers are much more liberal than others, but because of the spirit of co-operation with the libraries that has been shown by the newspapers of the state, it has occurred to the Committee that possibly the local librarian might be made the channel for more general propaganda. This method, unless some central agency were to furnish the librarian with the necessary material, is open to the objection that it scatters responsibility and that as a matter of fact only a few of the librarians, no matter how much they might intend to do so, would systematically carry on the work. As a compromise between the two extremes of a small central committee responsible for the entire publicity program of the Association, and the diffusion of that responsibility among all the librarians of the state, it has been suggested that the Publicity Committee might be enlarged to consist of a member from each of several districts, each member to be responsible for and to initiate a program of systematic publicity in that district, using the local librarian as the channel through which publicity matter could be put into the hands of the local press. The districting of the state under this plan would have to be very judiciously done and a good deal of care would have to be exercised in the selection of the member of that district.

On one point the Committee is clear and that is that whatever method of initiating a program of publicity may be determined upon,—whether using a small central committee or using a large committee representing various districts,—the only effective means of distribution will be through the local librarian who can get in personal touch with the local papers. While this ap-

parently leaves out of account a large number of communities which have no library facilities and which are the communities that would seem most to need light and leadings, as a matter of fact, such propaganda as might be secured in the press of the towns having libraries would come within the view of the press of other towns, and would have a very strong educational value.

The report was accepted and the committee continued, after which Miss Hickman of Rochester moved that the state be districted and that some member of the Library Association in each district attend the annual or semi-annual meeting of the state editorial association. Amended, that a delegate from the Publicity Committee attend the state editorial association. Both were passed.

Forty-five libraries responded to the roll call, which was conducted by Miss Clara Baldwin. Three others sent reports.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to a discussion of books.

Prof. G. S. Petterson of Mankato State Teachers' College discussed books of "History and Sociology," which he labeled as contentious. He said we are now surfeited with outlines, in history, art, literature, which resulted in a field of knowledge being collected rather than isolated. Because the style commands attention, Wells' Outline of history has created a new interest in history, and although critics have said Van Loon's Story of mankind was inaccurate, he felt that examination would prove this to be untrue, and that much was to be gained as interest was stimulated.

Something more extensive in the way of accomplishment was the Chronicles of America, which is not written by research historians but by those able to put history into a very enjoyable form. Although expensive in original form it has been issued in a school edition. From Robinson's Mind in the making, he went to the biographical element in history, which is prevalent today, mentioning the Letters of Walter H. Page, and Franklin K. Lane as outstanding.

From an international standpoint, Hayes' Short History of the War was given preference, while Gibbs' Now it Can Be Told, and More That Must Be Told, were mentioned. Herbert Adams Gibbons' Introduction to World Politics and Isaac Bowman's The New World replace books of a few years ago, but are not colored commendations of imperfections of the past.

According to Mr. Petterson older books of sociology did not get at social conditions as they were, but Crucibles of Crime by J. F. Fishman was an example of the attitude of the present. For those interested in sociological questions but not sociological research, Poole's Danger, Gibbs' Middle of the Road, and Galsworthy's Forsythe Saga and Beyond, in fact, all of Galsworthy's

show these social problems in an artistic literary way.

Mr. Wheelock then read Miss Rugg's paper, "Recent Books on Applied Science." Miss Rugg called attention to the fact that no subject is so constantly changing as the Applied Sciences and stressed the importance of purchasing only the very latest material, or latest editions.

(The list with brief annotations taken from Miss Rugg's paper, appears on another page.)

Miss Davidson in her paper on "Some Good Recent Books in General Literature," said she was using the term literature in its broadest sense, and that she was including only a few of the books which she had actually handled. Giovanni Papini, an Italian opposed to orthodox religion in his earlier life, wrote, *The Life of Christ*, after his conversion, as he felt a book was needed "which would show Him in all His living and present greatness to those who do not love Him, to those who have scorned and refused Him." It is based on the gospel and ten modern books, and is pervaded by Papini's personality, for he is somewhat impatient with those who do not think as he does.

Gamaliel Bradford chooses seven figures in American history who have loomed over large in their day and shone with a false glory for the theme of his "Damaged Souls." Miss Davidson quoted Brander Matthews as saying: "It is well planned, well executed, well written with clarity and charm."

William Archer, the English dramatic critic gave two courses of lectures in King's College, which we find in *Old drama and the new*; an essay in revaluation, not a book of popular appeal, but for study.

Vigor, charm, beauty, variety and an intensely American spirit pervades Vachel Lindsay's *Collected poems*, which contains a brief account of his life and work in which we get a glimpse of the real man and his ideals. "All poetry," he says, "is for the inner ear, and its final pleasures are for the soul whispering in solitude."

Mr. Joseph Collins, a neurologist, in his *The Doctor Looks at Literature*, gives us psychological studies of the life and letters of some of our modern novelists, Dostoevsky, Dorothy Richardson, Katherine Mansfield, D. H. Lawrence and others. He feels that fiction writers should study psychology to sharpen and discipline their wits but after that they should forget it. In many places he shows keen appreciation, and the book is worth noting because it differs from the general attitude, he having written from the viewpoint of a scientist and neurologist. Not popularly but technically written and will appeal to those interested in development of modern fiction.

Stimulating and informal is Morley's *Powder of Sympathy*, while she recommends highly, Owen Davis's *Icebound*, which

won the Pulitzer prize in 1922 and ran in New York with considerable success.

In conclusion she mentioned Wilkinson's *The Great Dream* and Madge Jennison's *Sun Wise Turn*, as being very much worth while.

Miss Mary A. Holmes, children's librarian, Winona, read a carefully prepared paper on "Children's Books." She says the selection of children's books is a serious one, because of the great number published. It is not enough to choose those that are harmless, but they must be constructive as well. (The complete list of books which she presented, with annotations from her paper appears in another column.)

The theme for the afternoon was "The Library in County and Rural Work," and was especially interesting.

Miss Raetz not being present, Miss Maud Van Buren was asked to talk on "What Country Schools Want From the Library." She said that her experience showed that rural schools were interested in getting reading matter in about the same way that city schools were. She told of having a number of stations in the county, but owing to a lack of county funds these stations had been discontinued, until necessary financial support could be secured.

Mr. Peik was very enthusiastic in his talk on "What the City Schools Need From the Library." He said, "The use of the library is an acquired habit and interest, and this habit as all others is formed during childhood and adolescence. Since the object of schools is to prepare children for all future activities, one of the most important objectives is to develop an interest in the use of the library, as a continuation school throughout life. He gave a number of points in favor of the plan of close interrelation between school and library, where the school library is a branch of the public library and where a professionally trained school librarian is employed. He says it is the ideal arrangement in a small city and in Faribault it has nearly doubled the use of the city library by the city children in one year. Advantages are:

- (1) It gives the library a direct contact with every child in the schools,
- (2) It prevents duplication and overlapping of effort, personnel and expense,
- (3) It makes possible a better trained librarian in both institutions in the juvenile and adolescent departments,
- (4) It trains directly toward the library.

In an arrangement of close co-operation, the school expects from the library and librarians:

- (1) Knowledge and understanding of children and of the books adapted to different types and ages,
- (2) A high quality of personal service,
- (3) A sympathetic understanding of the modern educational point of view and of the work of the school as a project,
- (4) Good organization for handling

reference work for teachers and classes, (5) Instruction of pupils in the use of the library throughout the schools.

He emphasized further his feelings for close co-operation by saying that "the benefits are so great that every city should have the high school and library so situated that the side, back or front door of the library opens directly to the school building." He feels that the children are the most numerous users of libraries, and that library statistics are indirect measures of a city's awakened intelligence.

Following Supt. Peik's talk Miss Tawney read Miss Radford's paper on "Koochiching County's School Library Plan." The unorganized school district No. 1, consisting of thirty-six schools, has made a contract with the Public Library of International Falls. The work here is carried out in the same manner as where there is a contract between public libraries and city schools. International Falls has used this plan for four years, with its city schools, which includes five towns. Since this has worked successfully, they are looking forward to the working out of this new contract with much enthusiasm. It will give these thirty-six schools, 10,000 volumes to draw from, instead of each school having from 25 to 200. The supervisors carry boxes back and forth when possible, otherwise money which the county commissioners appropriated for freight is used. Adults get library service also, and next summer, they hope to have collections in the school houses during the entire summer.

Mrs. C. M. Stockton, of Faribault, representing the League of Women Voters spoke on "Books in Civic Education." She said that there was no contact so important as that with the public library, and that it was coming into its own, especially in teaching right political thinking, for at present there is little political thinking, and the library is the best agency to help political thinking to have a higher origin than the newspapers.

Miss Amy Noll of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library explained that that library is building up a collection to be used for reference work, throughout the northwest especially and that many calls were being received.

Mr. F. E. Balmer, County Agent Leader in Minnesota, in his paper on "What the Public Library May Do For Its Country Readers" gave the results of a questionnaire which he sent out to those who are in close touch with farm life. The paper is a valuable first-hand study and contains worth while criticisms and suggestions. All the problems he enumerates could be satisfactorily solved by the establishment of county libraries.

The paper in full follows this report.

The banquet on Tuesday evening and talks which followed were very enjoyable. Dr

Kramer very ably presided, giving a humorous account of the natural history of librarians. Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, president of the Faribault library board for over thirty years, responded briefly. He spoke of Keble's Christian year, Jeremy Taylor's Holy living and dying, Erasmus', Praise of Folly, and Isaac Walton's Complete Angler as being classics in their day, but not read any more.

Dr. Palmer said that "Ethics of Books" must include ethics of the writer of books, of the publishers, the reviewer, the librarian, and the reader. Formerly authors took their work seriously, it seems now that some have no ethical feeling, as Stuart Sherman says in the July Atlantic, "literature has passed from the hands of scholars and gentlemen into the hands of our barbarian artists many of whom repudiate responsibility to society." Few of our publishers keep the traditions of Ticknor, Fields, Osgood and Harper, but have commercialized the business. Many readers buy such books as amuse, not those that uplift and inform. Responsibility on the libraries is great, in that they must choose only the best. He ended his speech by saying that if we take a book at its real worth we shall with Milton call it, "the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

In his speech on "The Library and the Community," Dr. Nuba M. Pletcher said that the library has the same function as any other educational factor in the community and that is, to translate past experiences into action. Sentiment of most Americans was expressed when Henry Ford said he would give a nickel for all history that had been written. If we would read that which has been written on economics, military and educational history, much superficiality might be averted. We could then see the fallacy of placing a person in the wrong place. The experience of the past is a heritage and the teacher, preacher and librarian should not only be keepers of this light, but propagandists to point out the good. The world to be saved, must make use of past experience and the librarian must make this accessible.

Dr. A. W. Vernon said "The New Interest in Biography," is due to the connection between books and life. He read from the autobiographies of Mary Antin and Edward Bok, illustrating how biography had been a great influence in their lives and showing that the library and not the church is the place of the re-birth of many to-day, for the reading of biography changes one's life. Another reason for interest in biography is that it affords a refuge for the human soul in a time when science belittles the individual and reduces him to an atom. The third reason for interest is the great number of recent biographies, while from Plutarch to a few years ago only a few had been writ-

Strachey, Bradford, Drinkwater, Oliver and Beveridge as great biographers. Among ten. He mentioned George Brandes, Papini, great autobiography he noted Education of Henry Adams, Lewisohn's Up Stream, Bok, Kemp's Tramping On Life, Letters of William James, of Walter H. Page, and of Franklin K. Lane.

He recommended that biography in all libraries be placed in a group by themselves and not classed by subject.

Wednesday morning Miss Wood read a letter of greeting and appreciation from Mr. Schultz, secretary of the M. E. A. It was voted that Miss Wood send a similar letter in reply. She then read the following

Report of the Education Committee.

One meeting of the committee was held together with the officers of the Library Section of the Minnesota Education Association. The three phases of educational work emphasized were:

1. Recruiting for librarianship.
2. Library training.
3. Instruction in the use of books and libraries.

The colleges of the state were assigned to various members of the committee to be visited if possible. Miss Alice Farr of the Mankato Teachers' College visited Gustavus Adolphus last spring and discussed with Mrs. Johnson various problems of school library work, the handling of reserves, making students meet their library obligations, and also the special problem of library instruction. Mrs. Johnson gives instruction only to those students who find when they get positions that they are going to need to do some library work, or who realize then that they may need more knowledge of the library for their own use.

This means of course that the instruction is given in the spring term, and is elective, without credit. She has no class but gives the instruction individually. The student has regular hours for work however, and has practice work as well as lectures. At that time she had five students doing this work.

Miss Blanche Spooner reports for Carleton that owing to Miss Penrose's departure all courses had been given up except Mr. Headley's lessons in the "How to Study" course. It was hoped that the other training would be resumed.

For the first time at the University of Minnesota Mr. Walter and Miss Firkins gave courses on the "Use of the Library" to freshmen and sophomores. These courses were the entering wedge that made possible and logical the vocational library courses in as a Profession" at the Women's Vocational Conference held annually at the University in cataloging, classification, administration and reference work. Miss Rosholt gave a very forceful talk on "Librarianship Library Methods offered in the Summer session of Minnesota.

Miss Olson of Buhl reports of the Range:

1. Organization of the Range School Librarians' Club, meeting monthly throughout the school year.

2. Vocational talks upon librarianship as a profession to the young women of the Hibbing and Virginia high schools by the dean of girls, and a talk by a Range librarian before the young women attending the St. Louis County Y. W. C. A. conference in Hibbing.

3. Instruction in the use of the library in several of the high schools and more definite plans for the coming year. Hibbing high school will put in a regular course under the direction of the librarian, Miss Beatryce Finn, as soon as the library rooms in the new building are completed.

Minneapolis Public Library reports:

One full-time assistant has been developing a course of library instruction in the schools. It has won recognition from the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, and Principals have been advised to make place for it.

An additional assistant has been employed for the coming school year, and with the regular help of branch librarians, the work is being organized and systematized for next year.

This instruction is planned to begin in the primary grades with the "Care of the book," and to advance through the grades with alphabetizing, dictionary work, classification, knowledge of the catalog, and introduction to reference helps.

Mrs. Jennings sends the following full report of St. Paul colleges and schools:

Miss Katherine Dame talked before the Vocational Guidance class in Bethel Academy on the opportunities in the library profession.

Mrs. Jennings has in the previous year talked before the student body at the assembly at Macalester College. A number of inquiries in regard to library work and library schools resulted from these talks. There were also a number of applications for work in the Public Library.

The Dean of Hamline University reported that they were hoping another year to have courses in the use of books and libraries given in the University and in time to give the elementary instruction necessary for teachers who are going out into the high schools of the state. A trained librarian has been appointed.

St. Catherine's College is giving courses in the use of books and libraries also elementary course in cataloging, classification, reference work and administration, for teachers who may be called upon to administer school libraries. The Dean of St. Catherine's hopes to make the course in the use of books and libraries compulsory for all freshmen during the coming year. The librarian reports that they would welcome

some talks on library work as a profession during the fall term, if a suitable time can be arranged.

Early in May a meeting was held with the four High School librarians in St. Paul, Mrs. Dugas, Miss Johnson, Miss Leonard and Miss McCandless, to discuss plans for bringing the library profession to the notice of students who show adaptability for library work. At this meeting it was suggested that a visit to the Public Library giving special attention to the reference facilities of the library might be profitable, and this tour of the library should be followed by a talk on opportunities of library work. Copies of Miss Countryman's article on "Library Work as a Profession," published by the Woman's Occupational Bureau of Minneapolis were distributed.

In order to give the high school librarians an opportunity to select the candidates a card was devised as a ticket of admission to the exhibition room in the Public Library. These cards served as an introduction for the student from the high school librarian to Mrs. Jennings.

Library Work as a Vocation

Admit.....

From.....School

Visit to City Library, May 24. Meet in the Exhibition Room at 2:30 P. M. with Mrs. Jennings, Assistant Librarian.

School Librarian.

These cards were printed on heavy card board by the Mechanic Arts High school under the direction of Mrs. Dugas, the librarian, and were distributed by her to the other librarians. This method gave the impression that it was a privilege and an honor to be allowed to join the numbers coming to the library and the girls were proud of their impressive and business-like cards of introduction.

As a result twenty girls came from different high schools proudly bearing their cards of admission. Mr. Wheelock, the librarian, gave them a brief address of welcome and the group of girls then made quite a thorough visit to the different departments of the library, emphasis being placed on the Reference Departments and the correlation of the library with their school work.

After this tour of inspection the group of girls returned to the exhibition room where Mrs. Jennings talked on the field of library work, the need of educational and technical preparation for librarianship and the opportunities which are offered in the library field. Several students registered later as desiring work in the library and several de-

sired further information in regard to library schools. To the latter were shown the catalogs of various library schools and they were urged to get in touch by correspondence with the schools themselves.

The interest shown by this group, a number of whom have continued their inquiries in regard to library work, shows that the method worked out very well indeed, the visit to the library instead of being regarded as a task became a coveted privilege.

A number of possibilities are open for future work. If enough students apply a course in the use of books and libraries for college students may be given in the public library this fall. This was done two or three years ago with good success, resulting in several students entering library work. Talks in colleges, schools and academies early in the fall would probably show more results than those given in the spring. At least it would have the advantage of giving the student an idea as to the courses of study most useful for the future librarian. The interest manifested in library work as a profession has been encouraging in every case.

The publication of the new high school course in English stimulated library instruction in schools and the new elementary course soon to be sent out will undoubtedly increase such training in the grades. A course for Normal Training Departments was introduced and a thorough course given at the Moorhead Teachers' College.

A number of vocational library courses have been given to small groups in high schools and these students have been acting as student assistants. Owatonna, Mankato, and Montevideo are types of such training.

A series of ten library institutes were held by the Department of Education last fall, attended by librarians and Normal Training teachers.

The library instruction begun the previous year in the County Teachers' Institutes was continued.

The Committee on Resolutions proposed the following thanks in behalf of the Minnesota Library Association:

To Miss Winifred F. Ticer, consulting librarian of the Democrat Printing Company, who furnished the attractively printed programs for the meeting.

To the Board of Trustees of the Faribault Public Library, to Miss Julia M. Fink, librarian, to the library staff, and particularly to Dr. F. F. Kramer, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, who have made the thirty-first annual meeting a delightful reunion.

To the speakers for able and instructive discourses, especially to those who represent co-operating professions, all of whom gave inspiring help.

To Dr. J. N. Tate and Miss Elizabeth Tate for their cordial welcome to the State

School for the Deaf, and to Miss Amy Lowie for luncheon accommodations at St. Mary's Hall.

To the Commercial Club, the florists, to the Boy Scouts and to the numerous others who have given benefactions of beauty and travelers aids.

To all the citizens of Faribault who have entertained us with thoughtful hospitality.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY A. TAWNEY,

ANNIE A. WOOD,

CHARLOTTE CLARK,

Committee.

Miss Lura Hutchinson then gave the following

Report of the State Documents Committee which was accepted and the committee continued.

This committee arose out of the feeling of a number of librarians of the state that much of the state material in the way of reports and government publications was not available to libraries for the use of their patrons who were paying for its publication. The reason we could not get it was because no one knew what was being published, and state departments were not communicative. The first need, therefore, that presented itself was for a printed list of such documents as were published during each month, or other regular interval. The state printer had most of the information but was not interested. The fact that the Wisconsin list was published by the Historical Society prompted a visit to Dr. Buck, who was immediately interested, since he had already contemplated doing this piece of work. He took the matter up with Miss Krausnick, and it is pleasant to report that the first number of such a list is about ready for distribution.

A questionnaire sent out by Miss Krausnick to the various departments of the state government revealed that most documents were printed by the state printer, who has promised to lay aside a copy of everything that goes through his hands for the State Historical Library. The same questionnaire reveals, so Miss Krausnick said, a decided spirit of co-operation on the part of the departments who feel that they also would benefit by such a list.

This list is to be monthly, or eleven numbers during the year, with the possibility of an annual cumulation. Its distribution will probably be to members of the Historical Society with a possibility that small libraries may get it on subscription. Those documents which are for free distribution may be noted on later lists, but are not indicated on the first one. The question as to what should be included, and the possibility of excluding some which are of merely departmental interest is a large one, which may have to be worked out by experience.

Having disposed of the matter of current documents by the simple expedient of "letting George do it" the matter of a checklist of back documents arose. Mr. Wheelock called the attention of the committee to the fact that there was in existence a list prepared by Miss Gregory, formerly of the St. Paul Public Library, covering the documents of the state from the beginning as far as she had been able to locate them. A copy of this list was obtained, and a start at checking it over with the Minneapolis collection revealed that there were a good many gaps in the list, but that it was a splendid start in the right direction. A good deal of work remains to be done on it, however, before it is completed. Miss Green of the State Law Library which has a fine collection of documents, has promised her co-operation in checking it for lacking entries. It should be checked up with other libraries, and ultimately with the collections in the offices of the various state departments, all of which will take time and some one's interest. When it is completed, it should be printed so as to be available for all those who are interested. This would be a fine piece of work for the Minnesota Library Association, but I am told that the Association is chronically bankrupt.

There is one suggestion which the committee would like to pass on to the legislative committee. The present system of distribution to the Historical Library so that they may get the information for such a list depends pretty largely on the good nature of the state printer. There is a law that two copies of all documents shall go to the State Library, but the enforcement of this law, like that of many others is lax, and depends pretty largely on the relations existing between the two departments. In Wisconsin no bill for printing is paid by the State unless it is accompanied by a receipt from the Historical Library showing that copies of the material printed have been deposited there. Some such law as that in Minnesota would be of great help. It would seem worth while, also, since an interim commission is now working on a revision of our state government, to call the attention of this commission to the need of some machinery for the distribution of state publications. A department of printing which should not only print but also distribute at request would relieve the departments which are now so overworked that they will not maintain mailing lists, and would be more likely to insure a prompt response to requests for material.

Respectfully submitted,

LURA C. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

HARRIET S. DUTCHER.

Miss Hutchinson's motion, that a committee on agricultural reading be appointed by the incoming President, was passed.

Report of the nominating committee resulted in the following election: President, Mr. Webster Wheelock, St. Paul; Vice-president, Miss Margaret Hickman, Rochester; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Lu a Hutchinson, Minneapolis; ex-officio, Mr. F. K. Walter; Representative at large, Miss Ethel McCubrey, Moorhead.

On motion by Miss Baldwin, the resolution of the A. L. A. on county library service was unanimously approved.

No invitation having been extended for the 1924 meeting, the matter was referred to the executive committee.

A motion by Father Stegman of St. John's University, was passed, which empowered the executive committee to arrange for special representation of the college section on the next program, and to carry out plans for recruiting membership in that section.

Following the business session, the conference broke up into round tables. There were separate groups of library trustees and school librarians and those not included in these groups took part in a general discussion. Miss Buell, of the St. Paul Public Library gave a very interesting account of their work in the county jail and there was a live discussion of the perennial question of restricted books, choice of periodicals, especially motion picture magazines, which was ended only by the return of the special groups who presented reports as follows:

Trustees Section:

At a meeting of the trustees present at the convention, Mr. A. L. Sperry, of Owatonna, chairman, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that in order to encourage and inspire the work of library trustees the following steps be taken:

1. That trustees be encouraged to become members of the library association.
2. That at each annual convention, every community having a library organization, send one or more trustees as a delegate.
3. That at each convention a specific part of the program be devoted to trustees and their problems.

FREDERICK F. KRAMER, Secretary.

After presenting this report, Dr. Kramer moved that the trustees should be eligible to the regular membership of the association. Motion carried unanimously.

School Librarians Section

The main topic of discussion among the school librarians was that of giving library instruction to the pupils in the use of the library.

Miss Lammers of Mankato Public Library reviewed her work with the English classes of the Mankato High School to whom she gave 55 lessons. She also organized the library for the consolidated school at Garden City.

Miss Tawney of Minneapolis Public Library outlined the work being done in the public school where the instruction is being

given to all the grades in 8 schools and in several of the junior high schools. Work will be expanded the coming year with the assistance of the branch librarians who will conduct the classes from the schools in their districts.

Miss Penrose of the University High School spoke of the course offered to the University juniors and seniors to train them for school librarians. This is a 3-hour course through the year, one hour of which is to be practice work in the University High School Library.

The conference closed with some helpful remarks from Miss Wood and all left with a greater realization of the need of teaching the children to help themselves in the library.

HARRIET CLARK, Secretary.

Following the adjournment the librarians were taken to the Golf Club for lunch and through the courtesy of the Civic and Commerce Association enjoyed a delightful ride about the city, stopping to view the rare books and incunabula at the library of Seabury Divinity School.

SOPHIA J. LAMMERS, Secretary.

WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MAY DO FOR ITS COUNTRY READERS

By F. E. Balmer, County Agent Leader

*Read at Annual Meeting, Minnesota Library Association, Faribault, Minn., Sept. 4, 1923.

Preparatory to discussing this question with you I addressed an inquiry relative to the topic to several people who are in quite close contact with rural Minnesota. I am sure you will be interested in a summary of the replies received. While the number of replies is limited, yet I feel the reports made are fairly representative.

What Farmers Read

My first question is "What according to your observation are the farmer, the farmer's wife, and the farm boys and girls reading?"

One replied virtually to the effect that farmers read "Little of any thing," while another stated "They read everything." There was every degree of reply between these two extremes. As pointed out by one county agent responding, "There is a wide difference in the reading done on the farm. In some farm homes the reading is confined perhaps to the local papers. From that range the amount of reading varies to the best periodicals and books." It was pointed out also that "nearly all farm boys and girls read books of the libraries of the district school. Many have read practically every book in the library, while again we find some that read very little."

In general it was indicated that the reading matter in most farm homes includes one or more local papers, perhaps several farm journals, frequently a city daily, and occasionally a magazine for the housewife, and

some special magazine or publication for the boys and girls. It seems that such general weekly or monthly magazines as the OUTLOOK, LITERARY DIGEST, WORLD'S WORK, and the like seldom reach the farm home.

It was pointed out that boys and girls desire good fiction also that farmers are especially interested in market reports and their interpretation. Several replies made reference to rather wide circulation of "so-called radical" publications among farmers. One farmer responded that according to figures obtained from the postmaster that one of such papers is the most circulated in homes in this community.

Books that reach farmers apparently come generally through the school library, though occasional reference is made to the traveling library service. A leading farmer in a southeastern Minnesota county states, "The public library is used very little by the country people. They have, in fact, no public library except their public school libraries and they are totally inadequate. Their books were, and are selected by school boards and young school teachers who know little about agriculture and its needs. I think perhaps that a system of traveling libraries well selected and suitable to a community properly advertised and distributed through the various schools in the state might get to the farmer that needs it. The farmer and his family are reading the local newspaper, a farm paper or two and some radical periodicals. It is difficult to get them to read anything sound and substantial but I do believe that a system of traveling libraries as suggested containing a few books on agricultural subjects pertaining especially to Minnesota conditions, the more local the better, some good newspapers, periodicals including such as the Country Gentleman, and other high class farm periodicals, history and travel, and such technical books as the locality demands would be appreciated and read. There should be something also for the farmer's wife and young people."

The most universal publications found in the farm homes it seems consists of the local papers and the farm journals. It appears that the farm journals published in Minnesota, namely "The Farmer," and "The Farmers' Wife," issued in St. Paul, and the "Farm, Stock and Home," and "The Northwest Farmstead" published in Minneapolis have a very wide circulation within the state. Undoubtedly these publications and the local papers could be used as avenues through which to interest their readers in other publications.

What Farmers Would Like to Read

My second question is "What more would country people like to read if the opportunity was more favorable?" The response to this question indicated that in general more

books and magazines are desired. One reply stated that farmers "desire up-to-date books on agricultural subjects pertaining to marketing." Another stated that "better books and magazines are desired but many would not care for more." Still another stated that it was his observation that "the farm papers provide up-to-date material and about all the technical material that the average farmer has time to read, (assuming that there is an average farmer.)"

One county agent stated: "In this community I believe there are very few traveling libraries or any other library in which much literature for the farmer can be secured. On the other hand, I have never heard anyone express a desire for a greater amount of literature." This agent likely overlooked the fact that there are five school libraries of considerable size in the villages of the county that contain a total of approximately 5,000 books which does not include the libraries of the rural schools.

Special mention was made by several that good books on travel and fiction would be appreciated. One of the persons responding stated that his mother was for many years a member of the library board at Nashua, Iowa. "The librarian here" he reports, "has done some remarkable work in stimulating a greater interest in reading. The farmer who started out by asking for stories and light literature, now calls for the best that is to be had. He signs up in advance for the latest books on co-operative marketing, livestock feeding and some of such better books as 'Adventures in contentment,' and 'The Fairview idea.' This was accomplished by personal contact and by judicious advice to these people on what they would enjoy and what would be most useful to them." Another county agent expresses the belief that "The traveling library would be well received in most communities. Country people will read good fiction and a good class of agricultural literature, perhaps some science and a few people will read some of the classics. I believe the women would be interested at the present time in books dealing with the part that women may play in public affairs and in the administration of good government. I am sure that most of our farmers would be interested in books that the library might contain on co-operative marketing."

A farm woman says "It occurs to me that country people would like some good short stories by our best short story writers, something wholesome that could be read in a few minutes for mental pictures and inspiration."

Obstacles Confronting the Farmer and His Reading.

My third question is: "What are the chief obstacles confronting the farmer in the reading that he would like to do?" Nearly

everyone replying stated that the lack of time is the chief obstacle. Some stated also that the farmer has too much work, that he is too tired at the close of the day's work to concentrate, that reading matter is costly, that there is lack of interest and lack of education, that there is lack of material, that libraries are inaccessible and that farmers are charged while city people get library service free.

Another stated very pointedly that "there is lack of time in summer and poor lights in winter by which to read, that there is a lack of inclination to a marked degree and the majority prefer to pass the time with some amusement." Another says that the chief obstacle to reading is that farmers are "too busy milking cows and repairing the 'flivver' to read."

Is Reading Material Provided Suitable?

My fourth and fifth questions are essentially one; namely, "What is the make-up or character of books and periodicals pertaining to agriculture which you find in your local library?" and "is such reading material as is provided suitable and sufficiently extended to prove of value to farmers in their occupation and satisfactory to them from the standpoint of general interest."

The replies indicate that in several cases there are virtually no books in the local library on agricultural subjects. One states, however, that the local school library and the circulating library provided for farmers contain an ample supply of material relating to agriculture and yet another indicates that the books on agricultural subjects are a very miscellaneous selection. Almost the universal answer, however, is that the material found in local libraries is not suitable or sufficiently extended for country readers though one states "It is fairly so" and another questions if a small, well selected library would be used. One stated that the "material usually provided was far too technical," while another stated that "the material supplied by most of our public libraries I have found to be out of date and have to do mostly with horticulture, fancy horse breeding, and the like, rather than such important subjects as livestock feeding and management, soil improvement and other everyday topics that apply to this territory." Too often the person replying has been compelled to state "We have no library here." One agent stated "You may point out to the State Library Association that they may surely work with the towns in our county for here is our situation: Three of the four towns in the county have no public library and the fourth town which is the county seat has a public library of only 200 books in a rest room. How's that for deficiency within 40 miles of your meeting place?" It is also true that of the four principal towns of this county, two are without school libraries, or at least no school library service is reported to the State De-

partment of Education, and one is the county seat town. There is a total of about 2,200 books in the other two school libraries in the county.

Suggestions as to Library Service

While my correspondents were rather free with their criticism, you will be pleased to know that in reply to my sixth question, they were ready with some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the library service. May I suggest first that I deem part of the criticism to be due in part to lack of full understanding on the part of certain correspondents as to the valuable work being done by all the libraries of the State and in particular by the traveling library in its service to rural readers. The following suggestions submitted seem worthy to pass on to you:

1. Local libraries need books on live up-to-date subjects pertaining to present day problems.
2. Provide more material which is of interest and benefit to rural folk and adopt a plan of mailing material out and receiving by mail in return as farmers cannot visit the library at open hours readily. More advertising of the library service is needed through schools, farmers' clubs and other rural organizations.
3. Extend to country readers service equivalent to that given the city readers.
4. Get the farmers coming to the library.
5. Introduce more material as magazines and periodicals.
6. Co-operate with farmers' clubs and clubs of farm women.
7. "Advertise your books. Take the reading material to the country people; make it easy for them to get books and help them select wisely." "Advertise that farmers are welcome at the library and make them feel it."
8. Co-operate with local rest rooms and thereby get farm women in contact with books.
9. Farmers particularly need up-to-date books on livestock feeding.
10. The local librarian should cultivate the greatest possible personal contact in the community.
11. One correspondent states "up-to-date libraries it seems to me could organize a sort of extension service, making some person out in each community responsible through whom books could be obtained. This, I presume, might be the secretary of the farmers' club, the officers in the local church or Sunday school.
12. One person stated that "A conspicuous place is needed for agricultural books and the librarian needs to be a good mixer—one that will make the farmers' wives feel welcome and will be willing to look up material wanted, and send out lists of books to all farmers calling attention particularly to new agricultural books.

13. One recommended that "a system be devised where stocks of books can be interchanged. In California every small town has a library, usually near the post office and a service connection with the county and State libraries."

Periodicals Recommended

Finally I asked those addressed to indicate what periodicals they attempted to read systematically and what type of reading they recommended to libraries to be placed at the disposal of farmer readers.

One answered "Personally I read all the farm papers that I can get hold of and all literature pertaining to the proper planting, care and harvesting of crops and everything relating to the dairy industry."

Another stated that he read the daily papers, Country Gentleman, Ladies' Home Journal, and Capper's Farmer.

Another listed his readings as including the Saturday Evening Post, The American, Hoard's Dairyman, Northwest Farmstead, St. Paul Farmer, and similar publications and then added 'sporting news'."

Another stated that he read good farm papers and short articles on general conditions.

Another considered that "any library locally situated could easily make a list of articles suitable for farmer readers."

Another stated that he read Wallace's Farmer, System, St. Paul Farmer, Breeder's Gazette, and the like.

Another says "I receive many of the important farm papers. I make it a point to go over these magazines and read anything of particular interest that appeals to me as a real contribution to the solution of present day agricultural problems."

A farm woman says "We read farm magazines and the World's Work. I would recommend also the latest in bulletins. Farmers need other than agricultural reading. I think they should be told of and have a chance to read the 'big sellers'. A story or article that moves the city readers and is widely discussed should be made accessible to country readers. We like to keep abreast of the times. I would like to state that we have had excellent service from the State library. They have sent us books promptly and have been most anxious to please. I have had books for every member of the family."

I am glad to submit a bit of experience somewhat at variance with the general recommendation being made that farmers should be provided with more and better material on the subject of agriculture. The September 1923 issue of Farm & Fireside contains an article telling of "a library that travels from farm to farm." It is a story of an effort made by the librarian of Gas City, Ind., where the farmers apparently have solved their reading problem in a unique and practical way at a cost of about \$1.00 per year less than the cost of one

good book. Four hundred farm families are supplied with all the books they can read for an entire year. The following bit of evidence, somewhat at variance to the recommendation referred to, I quote from this article which is written by the librarian at Gas City: "Our list of technical books covers the whole farm field. These don't get as much call as you might suspect. The women read poultry books a great deal, but the men seem to solve their problems mostly with the advice they get from the state college, the county agent, and the agricultural association."

A list of book subjects in the order of their popularity would be about as follows: (1) Literature; (2) history; (3) natural science; (4) useful arts; (5) fine arts; (6) religion; (7) philosophy; (8) general works; (9) sociology; (10) philology.

The popularity of any of these subjects often changes over night. Public discussion of religion, for instance, will cause a big demand for such books. Just now there is a big demand for information on evolution. This, of course, is caused by current interest in the subject. In a way we can see the reflection of the front page of the newspapers in the kind of books for which our readers ask."

The Country Book Shelf

Presumably I was placed on your program because of an effort I made recently in co-operation with the several departments of the state agricultural college to prepare a list of books which would prove of special value to county agents and country people in general. *I regret that I have not a sufficient number of copies of this list to place same in the hands of each of the libraries of the state. I shall be glad, however, to submit a list to the secretary of your association that you may republish and furnish such if you desire to all of the libraries of the state. It occurs to me, however, that the list is somewhat too extended and possibly much of the reading may be too heavy to interest the general rural reader. This pertinent suggestion comes to me with which I will close my discussion, that your association should appoint a standing committee which would be re-appointed every year, such committee to be charged with preparing a special list of books and other publications that should prove of value to farmers in their occupation and suitable to them from the standpoint of general interest. I assure you that anyone associated with the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota whom you may request will be glad to serve you with recommendations in this field. I am sure that a committee such as I have suggested which will be investigating and studying the problems of the country reader throughout the year can discover, develop

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and recommend valuable plans which will result in a great improvement of the library service to country people.

RECENT BOOKS ON APPLIED SCIENCE

Compiled by
Helen Rugg, Industrial Arts Room
Saint Paul Public Library

Austin, W. E. Principles and practice of fur dressing and fur dyeing. Van Nostrand, 1922, \$4.00.

Authoritative and complete. Gives methods of dressing and dyeing in the light of the most recent chemical and technical developments. Contains a brief description of various furs.

Bell, L. The telescope McGraw-Hill, 1922, \$3.00.

Traces the evolution of the telescope, describes modern instruments, hand telescopes and binoculars, also gives instructions on setting up, housing, testing and care of the telescopes.

Blair, L. E. Principles and practice of show-card writing. McGraw-Hill, 1922, \$2.50.

The fundamental principles of show-card writing together with the most recent development in the practice of the art are given.

Bryant, R. C. Lumber, its manufacture and distribution. Wiley, 1922, \$4.50.

Deals with the entire lumber industry, including seasoning and marketing of lumber and sawmill equipment.

Carrier, L. Beginnings of agriculture in America. McGraw-Hill, 1923, \$3.00.

Interesting book on the early history of agriculture in America.

Chatburn, G. R. Highway transportation. Crowell, 1923, \$3.00.

Automotive transportation, highway planning and financing, effects of good highways on social life. (a much called for subject for school essays and debates) accidents, and highway esthetics are some of the contents of the volume.

Clay Products Cyclopedia. Industrial Pub. Inc., 1922, \$3.00.

Contains facts concerning clay product associations, names of equipment manufacturers, instruction for locating a factory, testing clay and clay land, prospecting, fuel purchasing, installation of machinery and tests of standard wares.

Croft, T. Steam-engine principles and practice. McGraw-Hill, 1922, \$3.50.

Deals with selection, operation, maintenance and repair. Requires no knowledge of mathematics beyond arithmetic.

Fuller. Story of drugs. Century, 1922, \$3.00.

Some of the subjects touched upon are the history of the industry, how medicines are made, the role of alcohol, patent medicines, vitamins, dope, self medication, paint, powder and rouge, hay fever, and legislation and its effect on the drug business.

Geer, W. C. Reign of rubber. Century, 1922, \$3.00.

Interesting, historically connected and authoritative account of the discovery of crude rubber, vulcanization and the far reaching development of the rubber industry.

Gruener, H. W. Chemistry, the science of matter and its changes. Harper, 1922, \$3.00.

Popular treatise which emphasizes the fundamental principles of the subject and their appli-

cation to daily life. Madame Curie's lectures on radium, food adulteration and preservation and vitamins are among the subjects discussed.

McFarland, J. H. The rose in America. Macmillan, 1923, \$3.00.

Written for the amateur rose grower. Illustrations are abundant and beautiful.

Macintire, H. J. Principles of mechanical refrigeration. McGraw-Hill, 1922, \$2.50.

Elementary work on practical refrigeration written for steam and refrigeration engineers. Takes up designs and types of machinery and equipment.

Moore, E. S. Coal, its properties, analysis classification, geology, extraction, uses and distribution. Wiley, 1922, \$5.00.

Devoted largely to the physical, chemical and geological aspects of the subject.

Moore, W. L. The new air world. Little, Brown & Co., 1923, \$3.00.

For those who desire to become weatherwise and make forecasts for themselves, and to apply their knowledge to their business, their health and their happiness.

Pack, A. N. Our vanishing forests. Macmillan, 1923, \$2.00.

Takes up the various uses of wood, urges reforestation, planting of more trees, protecting against forest fire, a system of national and state owned forests and the cultivation of woodlots.

Steinmetz, C. P. Four lectures on relativity and space. McGraw-Hill, 1923, \$2.00.

Gives the layman and the engineer, who is not an expert mathematician, a general knowledge of the new ideas of time, space and laws of nature and the characteristics of the universe which the relativity theory has deduced.

Willard, D. E. Story of the North Star State. Webb Publishing Co., 1922, \$2.50.

Takes up the work of glaciers and rivers, rock formations, peat, lakes and soils of Minnesota in a very interesting and readable manner.

RECENT CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Compiled by
Mary A. Holmes, Children's Librarian,
Winona, Minn.

NEW EDITIONS

Alcott. Little women. Little, \$1.50.
Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

Asbjornson. East of the sun and West of the moon. Doran, \$3.00.
Translated by Dasent and Illustrated by Kay Nielson.

Bennett. Master Skylark. Century, \$3.50.
"Exquisite edition" illustrated by Henry Pitz.

Carrick. Still more Russian picture tales, Stokes, \$1.25.
Droll stories and funny drawings.

Dickens. Magic fishbone. Warne, \$1.50.
Colored illustrations and line drawings by F. D. Bedford.

Dier. Children's book of Christmas. Macmillan, \$1.50.
Color plates of first edition are omitted.

Dole. Young citizen. Heath, \$76.
Revised and enlarged.

Fisher. What shall we do now? Stokes, \$2.00.

A list of "holiday games and games for parties and picnics all the year" has been added.

Foster. Housekeeping, cookery and sewing for little girls. Duffield, \$2.00.

Formerly published as three separate books.

Gate. Broom fairies. Silver, \$1.00.

Four illustrations in color by Maude and Miska Petersham.

Grierson. Celtic stories for young people. Macmillan, \$2.25.

Reprint of 1913 edition. Illustrated in color.

Griffis. Korean fairy tales. Crowell, \$1.60. New edition of "The unmannerly tiger." Includes seven new tales.

Grimm. Fairy tales; ed. by Frances Jenkins Olcott. Penn, \$3.50.

Includes fifty-one tales in their original form. Those unsuited for children are omitted. Illustrated by Mrs. Rie Cramer.

Hagedorn. Boys' life of Theodore Roosevelt. Hayser, \$1.75.

A final chapter has been added.

Holland. Lafayette for young Americans. Jacobs, \$1.75.

New edition of "Lafayette, we come" with more material about Lafayette in the United States.

Matthews. Poems of American patriotism. Scribner, \$3.50.

About a third of the poems are new. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth.

Molesworth. Stories; comp. by Sidney Baldwin. Duffield, \$3.50.

Illustrated by Edna Cooke.

Ozaki. Japanese fairy book. Dutton, \$3.00. Reprint with frontispiece in color by Take Sato.

Saunders. Beautiful Joe. Judson press, \$1.50.

Illustrated by Charles Copeland.

Scott. Ivanhoe. Dodd, \$3.00.

Illustrations in color by Rowland Wheelwright.

Spyri. Heidi. McKay, \$3.50.

Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

Van Bergen. Story of Japan. Amer. bk. co., \$76.

Has been brought up to date.

Whitcomb. Young people's story of American literature. Dodd, \$2.50.

Is illustrated and includes new material on living authors.

Among the new editions of the past year is the seventy-five cent library published by Macmillan, which is a boon to the library with a small book fund, and the children's classics, published by Macmillan at \$1.75, which includes Dickens Christmas Carol and other standard classics.

The Brownie primer books and books for little children by Laura Rountree Smith, published by Albert Whitman & Co., Chicago, have come out in better cloth, binding, paper and print.

FAIRY TALES

Colum. Children who followed the Piper. Macmillan, \$1.75.

Tells where the Piper went, why the children followed him, and what they did after they arrived there.

DeHuff. Taytay's tales. Harcourt, \$2.00.

Hopi Indian tales, simple, direct and humorous. Pictures by Hopi artists carry out the folk tale flavor of the book.

Eells. Island of magic. Harcourt, \$1.75.

Stories adapted from tales told by the natives of Azores. Illustrated by E. L. Brok.

Fillmore. Mighty Mikko. Harcourt, \$2.00.

Finnish folklore stories. Many of which are humorous.

Gate. The fortunate days. Yale Univ. press, \$2.00.

Fairy tales for children of eight and over. Pleasing illustrations in silhouette. A school edition is published by Silver at \$1.00.

Jewett. Wonder tales from Thibet. Little, \$2.00.

Full of wonder and enchantment. Attractive illustrations by Maurice Day.

Macmillan. Canadian fairy tales. Dodd, \$5.00.

Indian folklore tales gathered from various parts of Canada. Expensive but valuable.

O'Connor. Battles and enchantments. Houghton, \$2.00.

Retold from early Gaelic literature.

Pyle. Fairy tales from far and near. Little, \$2.00.

Folklore from many lands. Style is simple and pleasing.

Stroebe. Danish fairy books. Stokes, \$2.50.

Twenty-nine stories which would supplement "The Danish fairy book" by Bay.

STORIES FOR YOUNGEST READERS

Blanchard. Chico, the story of a homing pigeon. Houghton, \$1.75.

Tells the story of Andrea, his little sister Maria and Chico, his homing pigeon, who carries good news to Venice during the World War.

Fairstar. Memoirs of a London doll. Macmillan, \$1.25.

Pictures life in London during the 1840's.

Lindsay. Little Missy. Lothrop, \$1.50.

A picture of happy child life on an Alabama plantation "befo' the war."

Maxwell & Hill. Charlie and his kitten Topsy. Macmillan, \$1.75.

Tells how Charlie torments the life out of Topsy and in turn is tormented by a little giant girl, after which he is more careful in handling his pets.

Orton. Bobby of Cloverfield farm. Stokes, \$1.00.

Interesting story of a small boys' doings on a farm.

Perkins. The Swiss twins. Houghton, \$1.75.

Tells of an experience of Seppi and Leneli when an avalanche in the mountains below them cuts them off from home.

With. The mouse story, told by an old schoolmaster, tr. from the Danish by Behrens and Prall. Stokes, \$1.50.

Depicts the daily life of a mouse family in the Wimbledon rectory.

NON-FICTION

Beard. Our foreign born citizens, what they have done for America. Crowell, \$2.00.

Sketches of the more well known of our foreign born and of some not so well known to the general public.

Beard. Our old world background. Macmillan, \$1.20.

Primarily a text book for fifth and sixth grades, but is of value as a reference book in the children's room.

Bible. Children's Bible, tr. by H. A. Sherman & C. F. Kent. Scribner, \$3.50.

Most attractive juvenile non-fiction book of the year. The language is modernized, but retains the stateliness of the familiar versions, many illustrations.

Burgess. Burgess flower book for children. Little, \$3.00.

Illustrated with photographs, many of which are in color.

Clarke & Small. Boys' book of physics. Dutton, \$2.00.

Gives seventy experiments which the boy can perform and explains the principles they illustrate.

Collins. Sentinels along our coast. Century, \$2.00.

Describes the lighthouse service in the United States, its history, coastguard and steering by compass.

Cooper. An argosy of fables. Stokes, \$7.50.

A beautiful book, but too expensive for circulation in a children's room. Illustrated by Paul Bransom.

De la Mare. Down-adown-derry. Holt, \$3.00.

Many of the poems appeared in "Peacock Pie" and others of his collections. More suited for older children.

Hall. Buried cities. Macmillan, \$2.50.

Gives the child a good idea of the former glory of these ancient cities.

Hodgson. Enchanted past. Ginn, \$88.

Aims to stimulate interest in the literature, religion and art of the ancient peoples from the Hindus to the Romans.

Jackson. Boys' life of Booker T. Washington. Macmillan, \$1.25.

Written largely from Washington's own works. Suitable for fifth grade.

Johnson. The sky movies. Macmillan, \$1.50.

Contains a vast amount of information about the sky. Illustrated with over a hundred pictures.

Kummer. First days of man. Doran, \$2.00.

Story of primitive man which brings events through the stone age.

Lamprey. Days of the colonists. Stokes, \$2.50.

Written in the same delightful manner of her "Days of the discoveries."

McFee. Secret of the stars. Crowell, \$1.60.

Contains a few minor errors but is fascinating to read. Diagrams are excellent.

Olcott, comp. Good stories for great birthdays. Houghton, \$3.00.

Arranged according to the school year. Gives a story telling program useful for librarians and teachers.

Richards. Our little feudal cousin of long ago. Page, \$1.00.

Formerly called "The little master." Ballads and legends of old Scotland are woven into the story.

Slaughter. Shakespeare and the heart of a child. Macmillan, \$2.00.

A little girl enjoys Shakespeare's plays, tells the story of them to other children and with their help acts them.

South Philadelphia high school for girls. Everyday manners for American boys and girls. Macmillan, \$1.00.

Discusses manners at home, in school, in public places and in business.

Tappan. Story of our constitution. Lothrop, \$1.50.

Gives the text of the constitution, its history, and the reasons for the amendments.

Wade. Real Americans. Little, \$1.65.

Includes lives of Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood, John Burroughs, Mark Twain and Edward Everett Hale.

Wallace. Story of Grenfell of the Labrador. Revell, \$1.50.

Tells of his early life as well as his actual work in the Labrador.

White. Daniel Boone, wilderness scout. Doubleday, \$1.75.

The romance and hardship of frontier life are well told.

GIRLS' STORIES

Adams. Wisp: a girl of Dublin. Macmillan, \$2.00.

Full of the atmosphere of fairy Ireland.

Ashmun. Including mother. Macmillan, \$1.50.

Tells of two girls and their mother who move to a small town from the city, and of their efforts to become a part of the community.

Canfield. The hop pickers. Harcourt, \$1.50.

Interesting picture of hop picking in the sixties.

Dix. Turned about girls. Macmillan, \$1.75.

Two girls, one rich and the other poor, meet on the train and influenced by reading "The prince and the pauper" agree to exchange identities.

Hume. Judy of York Hill. Houghton, \$1.75.

A good boarding school story.

Knipe. Flower of fortune. Century, \$1.75.

Story of colonial days in Dutch New York. Has a slight romance which older girls will enjoy.

Lawrence. Rosemary. Cupples, \$1.50.

Interesting plot woven about a girl with red gold hair and the temper that is supposed to go with it.

Pollock. The woods rider. Century, \$1.75.

Gives further adventures of the young people in "Wilderness honey."

Price. Fortunes of the Indies. Century, \$1.75.

The story of two brothers and a sister, the last of a long line of sea faring Ingrams. The finding of the model of their great grandfather's ship, "The fortune of the Indies" brings them adventure and a fortune.

Seaman. Mystery at number six. Century, \$1.00.

Plausible mystery story concerning the identity of a girl living on the outskirts of the Florida Everglades.

BOYS' STORIES

Baker. Dusty star. Dodd, \$2.00.

Reverses the plot of "Shasta of the wolves." Tells more about Indian life than did Shasta.

Baynes. Polaris. Macmillan, \$1.25.

True story of an Eskimo dog whose father and mother helped to draw Peary's sledge to the North Pole.

Beard. Black wolf pack. Scribner, \$1.65.

Thrilling adventures of a lad who goes West in search of an unknown father.

Driggs. Arnold Adair with the English aces. Little, \$1.75.

Good, swift moving story for older boys.

Evarts. The fur sign. Little, \$1.75.

Interesting to boys who wish information about hunting and trapping.

Gregor. Three Sioux scouts. Appleton, \$1.75.

Tells of the further adventures of White Otter. Another good book by this author is his "Trail of the Spanish horse."

Kempton. Phantom gold. Century, \$1.75.

Good pirate story.

London. Dutch courage. Macmillan, \$1.75.

Will help to satisfy the boy's craving for adventure.

Schultz. Siezers of eagles. Houghton, \$1.75.

Good picture of Indian life and customs in the region which is now Glacier Park.

NONSENSE STORIES

Lofting. Voyages of Doctor Dolittle. Stokes, \$2.50.

Received the Newberry medal for the best work of children's literature written in 1922. Altogether delightful.

Sandburg. Rootabaga stories. Harcourt, \$2.00.

Truly American in setting and nomenclature, it breathes the atmosphere of the great prairies.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

November 11th to 17th, 1923

Plans for observance of the 5th annual children's book week are already well under way in many libraries, with the anticipation of larger results than ever before.

Each community must work out its own local campaign, but the first and most important step is the organization of a campaign committee, with representatives from the public library, the schools (public and private), churches, lodges, women's clubs, business men's clubs, boy and girl scouts, motion picture theaters and last but not least, the book sellers. Only with careful organization will the campaign reach all the children and all the parents of the town. Suggestions will be found in reports of Children's Book Week in Minnesota libraries, 1922, published in Library Notes and News, December, 1922, and March 1923, although these were by no means complete. A report of the Children's Book Week, 1922, has also been issued by the national committee.

A post card order form for material issued by the Children's Book Week committee has been sent to all libraries in the state so that material for local organization can

be ordered direct and thus insure the best use of material and prevent waste.

Every library will want the new Jessie Wilcox Smith poster showing the children of 1919 five years later and enjoying books more than ever. In order that the poster may be framed and used the year-round as well as for Children's Book Week, the dates of the week will be printed on a separate strip which may be attached to the poster and later removed. Card miniatures of the poster, with blank reverse for local printing of lists, programs, etc., may be obtained for 75 cents per hundred, and slides for 50 cents each. Stickers of the poster for envelope backs are also furnished. The circular "How to Conduct Children's Book Week" is full of practical suggestions, and pamphlets for teachers include "Designing book plates"; "Book-case designs"; "Projects for Book Week."

The Library Division has a supply of 1922 lists which can be furnished free to libraries which have no funds for the purchase of new lists.

The A. L. A. has issued a revised edition of Gifts for Children's Book Shelves, compiled by the Children's Librarians' Section. Price: 100 copies, \$2.00; 250, \$4.00; 500, \$7.00; 1,000, \$12.00. Postage extra.

A new edition of the Book Shelf for Boys and Girls, 1923-1924, with an attractive new cover design is published by the R. R. Bowker Co., 62 West 45th St., New York. Price 100 copies, \$6.00; 250, \$14.00; 500, \$25.00; 1,000, \$45.00.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY

FOR THE

"WEEK" CELEBRATIONS, 1923-1924

Most librarians plan to take part in some of the "week" celebrations. The movements themselves are worthy and the libraries will gain by taking advantage of the opportunity to bring their service to the attention of new groups in the community. Some of the campaigns which offer valuable opportunities to libraries are:

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, NOV. 11-17, 1923.

National Association of Book Publishers,
334 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
American Booksellers Association.
American Library Association.
Boy Scouts of America.

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK, NOV. 18-23, 1923.

National Education Association, J. W. Crabtree, Secy., 1201-16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
American Legion.
U. S. Bureau of Education.
American Library Association.

NATIONAL THRIFT WEEK, JAN. 17-23, 1924.

National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

With 48 co-operating organizations.

NATIONAL DRAMA WEEK, JAN. 20-25, 1924.

Drama League of America, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

RELIGIOUS BOOK WEEK.

Nat'l Assn. of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA WEEK.

Better Homes in America, Information Bureau, 223 Spring Street, New York City.

BOYS' WEEK, APRIL 27- MAY 3, 1924.
Rotary Clubs.

NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK, APRIL 20-26, 1924.

Garden Magazine, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

HEALTH WEEK.

Common Service Committee, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The A. L. A. Publicity Committee is here submitting a statement of possible methods for capitalizing for the library some of the general publicity resulting from the different campaigns:

In all cases displays of books on the subject are possible. These collections can be used in the library and local stores. The banks, furniture stores, flower shops, department stores, etc., will probably be willing to supply space. Window displays can often be effectively illustrated by appropriate pictures, objects or puppet figures in costume.

Supplementing book displays are special lists of selected titles. These can frequently be obtained from the National organizations and from A. L. A. Headquarters. Distribute them at meetings, schools, moving picture special performances, and mail to selected lists of prospective library patrons.

Posters are very effective, both those obtained from the local committees and "home talent" in art classes, and high schools. Use them all over town, outside the library.

Newspaper publicity is easy to obtain by supplying news stories to your local editor. The best way to get into the papers is to do something that will be news.

Moving picture houses are often willing to use slides, which may be obtainable from the sponsoring organization, or can

be made from photographs, posters or slogans.

Meetings and lectures in the library with special speakers can be arranged with the aid of the local committee. These should be given plenty of advance publicity through the press and elsewhere.

Special story hours for children can be made a feature of certain programs.

Take advantage of any appropriate special "days" of the "Week." Easy publicity is possible in this way.

Whatever your plans are for co-operating, it is important to begin long enough in advance of each "Week" in order to gather books and posters, and arrange for speakers and displays.

The A. L. A. Publicity Committee will gladly help as much as possible.

The National organizations sponsoring each campaign are eager to supply material and suggestions to all libraries interested. Write to the National office of the organization, if there is no local committee in your community. If there is a local committee, it can be used for advice and help. Other social groups may be interested in the same campaign. Get in touch with them and work together wherever practicable. The library may materially enlarge its acquaintance and clientele merely through the new contacts established through participation in one of the "weeks," as it is usually a community project.

BEGIN YOUR PLANS NOW

SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY METHODS

That there is growing interest in librarianship as a vocation was demonstrated by the large registration in the four courses offered at the University this summer. The total registration in all courses was 83, including 54 in classification, 37 in cataloging, 44 in reference and 30 in administration. This does not include auditors or those who dropped out during the course.

Miss Jessie L. Arms, classifier, University of Minnesota Library, gave the instruction in classification, based on the Decimal Classification, with lectures and practice work. This course also included book numbers and accession records.

The course in cataloging was in charge of Miss Ruth Rosholt, Head, Catalog Dept., Minneapolis Public Library. Mr. Walter gave the course in reference work, based on the Guide to the study and use of reference books by Kroeger & Mudge. Lectures covering special phases of reference work were given by Mr. Russell, Head, Order Dept., University Library; Miss Hutchinson and Mrs. Dietrichson, of the Minneapolis Public Library, Miss Firkins and Miss Stephenson

of the University Library, and Miss Wood of the Library Division.

In administration a composite course was given under the general direction of Mr. Walter with lectures on public library administration by Miss Baldwin and school library administration and children's literature by Miss Wood. Other speakers on special problems of administration were Miss Penrose and Miss Scripture on school library work, Miss Countryman, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Tawney, Miss Field, Miss Carey and Miss Norris. Visits to libraries were included as part of the course.

All of the courses included lectures, practice-work and assigned reading, with a final examination, and each course offered three credits in the College of Science Literature and Arts to students with at least two years college or university credit.

THE WISCONSIN CONFERENCE

The Third Summer Library Conference of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, which was held in Madison, Wis., July 16-28 was an unqualified success. The attendance was large and was interesting both from a geographical and professional standpoint. Nearly every section of the country was represented. Librarians, assistants and trustees from public and school libraries, both large and small, gathered to discuss their problems and to increase their professional knowledge. A number came who had attended the two previous summer conferences and knew that something good was in store for them.

Minnesota was represented by five librarians and two trustees. Those attending were: Miss Fink, librarian, and Miss Cole and Miss Mott, trustees, of the Faribault Public Library; Miss Buell, Head of Branch Division, St. Paul Public Library; Miss Kimball, librarian of the High School library of South St. Paul; Miss Estes of the Library Division, State Department of Education, and Mr. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Walter conducted the course in Administration problems during the first week of the conference.

The excellent program arranged for the conference, consisted of morning lectures, afternoon round tables, and evening entertainments. Subjects to be discussed were grouped in three courses: Social economics and the library; Books, their use and selection, and Administration problems. These courses were given by members of the Wisconsin Library School faculty, by librarians of note and by professors from the University of Wisconsin. New phases of library work were stressed and the lectures were at once informative and inspirational. It was particularly broadening to see the library from the viewpoint of the lecturers outside the profession, who spoke of the relation between the library and the community and the place of the library in social progress.

The round tables, held each afternoon at two o'clock, correlated with lectures of the morning, and were marked by lively discussions. The interchange of opinions on new books was particularly helpful.

Several pleasant evening entertainments were provided by the hosts of the conference. Perhaps the most outstanding of these was the reception given at the Wisconsin Library School on the evening of July 17th. Prof. and Mrs. E. B. Gordon, assisted by members of the library school faculty presented "A family venture in marionettes." After the delightful performance the guests had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the diminutive actors, who graciously submitted to a careful scrutiny.

It is impossible, in a brief space, to enumerate all the conference features which made the two weeks in Madison so worth while. Upon being congratulated on the success of the conference, Miss Hazeltine, Preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, remarked, "But it was all of you who came who made it successful. The morale has been splendid." The spirit of the meeting was notably fine for every person concerned, whether host, lecturer or guest, gave his best.

G. W. E.

LIBRARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The American Correspondence School of Librarianship announced as a project by Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., is fast becoming a reality.

The Director of the new school is Azariah S. Root, Librarian and Professor of Bibliography at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Root has already chosen some of those who will conduct separate courses, and we hope shortly to announce these names. Among the first courses to be offered will be the following:

School Library Administration, Martha Wilson, Springfield, Ill.

Public Library Administration, Joseph L. Wheeler, Youngstown, Ohio.

American Library Activities
Cataloging
Classification
Book Selection
Work with Children
Children's Book Selection
Reference Work

While the possibility of library training by correspondence has been questioned, the Library Journal calls attention to the fact that the plan was suggested by no less an authority than Mary Wright Plummer, twenty years ago and the opening of a school headed by one of so wide experience in library administration and education as Prof. Root, and under the business management of Gaylord Bros. insures a high standard of work.

We are informed that 29 Minnesota people have expressed an interest and asked for further information regarding the courses and it is hoped that others who have had no opportunity for library training may be interested.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARY SERVICE

A valuable contribution to the question of library training and certification is the report prepared for the Carnegie Corporation of New York by Dr. Charles C. Williamson.

An excellent review of the report by Mr. Walter is given in the Library Journal, September, 1, also an abridged summary of the findings and recommendations which form the concluding chapter of the report.

The outstanding recommendations are (1) Definite professional standardization and certification, preferably national and voluntary at first; (2) More money for the support of the schools and for the salaries of those whom they train; (3) Specialization along really professional lines with organization of the staff into "professional and clerical" workers.

The following extract from the paragraph on the problem of the small library is significant:

"The improvement of library service in small towns and rural districts is not to be sought through stimulating the development of training agencies specifically adapted to the type of librarian and the economic situation represented by the average small public library. A permanent solution . . . requires a change from a . . . system of small isolated independent libraries to a system . . . large enough to make it economically possible to command the services of a . . . skilled librarian. In most states this means the so-called county library system.

Awaiting the advent of the county library system, the following program should be adopted: (a) Every community in which it is economically feasible should be stimulated to employ the educated, professionally trained skilled librarian; (b) Communities unable to employ librarians of this professional grade and obliged temporarily to be content with inferior service should be assisted . . . by state library departments and training in service."

The full report is worthy of study by any one interested in library training and may be obtained free by libraries from the Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CLARA BALDWIN LIBRARY CLUB

At the regular monthly meeting held at the Chisholm Public Library, May 16th, the program consisted of reports from the Hot Springs conference, given by the members of the club who attended the meetings.

Miss Margaret Gilpin of Mountain Iron

was elected president of the club to succeed Miss Irma Walker.

The June meeting was held at the Eveleth Public Library, and the program was devoted to work with intermediates. The book reviews at roll call were of new books suited to that age. Miss Danielson of Chisholm gave an interesting talk upon the management of an intermediate department. Miss Margaret Cross, Girl Scout executive of Eveleth talked upon the library and the scout movement. This was followed by a general discussion of such topics as the best books to send to scout camps, and methods of interesting young people in nature study and out door life. Use of lists of "Flowers to be picked freely," "Flowers to be picked sparingly," and "Flowers not to be picked at all" and similar instruction was urged.

After luncheon together at the Park Hotel, the guests were at their request taken "to view the remains" of Miss Hickman's Lake Ely cottage, which was completely destroyed by a "twister" the preceding day.

The July gathering was purely social, being a week-end house party to dedicate a new cottage of one of the club members at Birch Point on Rainy Lake. From there several of the librarians took the boat trip up Lake-of-the-Woods to Kenora and reported a most delightful outing.

NELLE A. OLSON, Secretary.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

The State traveling library has a number of collections of stereoscopic views which it will be glad to lend, together with scopes, for a period of one month upon payment of postage. These collections consist chiefly of travel pictures of the different countries and could be used by schools in connection with geography courses, and by clubs in their study of specific countries. Sunday school teachers might profitably use the sets on the Holy Land, while such groups as that on Rome would be interesting to history classes.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

The following resolution passed by the A. L. A. at Hot Springs was endorsed by the M. L. A. at Faribault. Librarians are asked to give it the widest possible publicity in their local press.

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association has viewed with great interest the growth of the county library system and wishes to express its belief that the county is the logical unit of library service for most parts of the United States and that the county library system is the solution of the library problem of country districts.

—April 24, 1923.

NEW A. L. A. PUBLICATIONS

Seventeen new publications have been issued by the American Library Association since January 1, 1923. They range in size from a broadside to a 400-page book. There are tools for the librarian himself and for the library as an institution, and there is material for distribution by the library to the general public.

In subject matter the publications illustrate the Association's activities and represent fairly well the range of library service. There are a pamphlet and leaflet on school libraries, a book dealing with hospital libraries, a poster for use especially in factories, a pamphlet on library training, one on county library campaigns, one on library commissions, one on branches and one on library printing. There are two long and very carefully prepared bibliographies for use as buying lists and as guides to students and there are several short reading lists.

These are the official publications of your profession. They have been prepared by your colleagues, frequently at the specific and urgent request of your representatives, the Editorial Committee. Every librarian owes it to himself, to his profession and to his professional Association to know these publications, to use those which he finds authoritative and useful, to promote a wide distribution of the co-operatively printed reading lists and other similar material, and to criticize frankly any publications which do not measure up to his own standards.

The list of new publications not already noted in Library Notes and News follows.

Book Selection

A. L. A. Catalog. 1912-1921. 1923. Cloth \$4.00.

Over 4,000 annotated titles. Contains list of new editions and a children's list more basic and general than in earlier editions. Subject index and author and title index.

Excellent for use as a buying list and as a guide to the best recent books on almost any subject.

Books for tired eyes. Compiled by Charlotte Matson, Minneapolis Public Library. 1923. 40p. 35c.

Lists about 700 books in 12 point or larger print, for adults and children.

New guide to reference books. Isadore G. Mudge. 1923. Cloth, \$3.00; interleaved, \$3.50.

A full index shows where to find in the various reference books many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue. Indispensable as a text book in reference study courses.

Based on the third edition of Kroeger's Guide to the Study and use of reference books, as revised by Miss Mudge.

Children's Stories

Graded list of stories, to tell or read aloud.

Harriet E. Hassler and Carrie E. Scott. Rev. 1923. Single copy, 35c; 10-100 copies, 20c each; 100 or more, 15c each.

Useful to parents, teachers and librarians. Includes a list on children's literature, one for the story-teller, outlines for cycles of stories, and gives fifteen books for each grade with annotation, publisher and price. The inexperienced will find this a helpful list.

Hospital Libraries

The hospital library. Edith Kathleen Jones, ed. 1923. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.25.

Includes chapters on hospital library service and a list of over two thousand books and magazines to meet the needs of hospital patients and nurses. The lists will be useful in any library.

Library Training

Training for librarianship. Mary W. Plummer. Rev. by F. K. Walter. 1923. (Manual of library economy, no. 13) Single copy, 25c; 25 or more copies, 10c each.

Useful for vocational classes and for people who are interested in taking up library work.

Poster

Harvey Dunn poster. Size 20x30 inches. Printed in colors. Single copy, 50c; 3 copies, \$1.25; 5, \$1.75; 10, \$3.25; 25, \$7; 100, \$26; 500, \$120; 1,000, \$230. Postage extra on orders of 5 copies or more.

Captions read: above drawing, "Develop the power that is within you;" below, "Get ahead. Books are free at your public library." To be used outside the library, in factories, shops, public places and meetings.

Reading Lists

Gifts for children's book shelves. Compiled by a committee of the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. Rev. 1923. 100 copies, \$2; 250, \$4; 500, \$7; 1,000, \$12.

Compiled at the request of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America. A 16-page leaflet listing 110 titles, with annotations. Especially appropriate for free distribution during Children's Book Week, November 11-17, and during the weeks preceding Christmas. It supersedes "Children's Books for Christmas Presents."

Popular books in science. Compiled by the Washington Academy of Science. 1923. 20 p. Single copy, 20c (in stamps); 19 copies, \$1; 100, \$6; 1,000, \$45.

One hundred titles, annotated. An excellent list for high school and college students or any reader interested in science. Also an excellent buying list for the small library.

Salaries

What is an adequate beginning library salary? 1923. Broadside. 12 copies, 25c (in stamps); 50, 50c; 150, \$1; 1,000, \$6.

This is the resolution on minimum salaries adopted by the A. L. A. Council December, 1922, printed for the use of library commissions and libraries.

School Libraries

School library service. Anne T. Eaton. 1923. (Library handbook) 44p. Single copy, 35c (in stamps); 10 copies, 25c each; 100, 15c each.

Includes discussion of school library rooms and equipment, the staff, the school library in action, the work of a school library, appropriations and organizations, and bibliography.

The school library. 1923. 4 p. illustrated. 30 copies, \$1; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20.

For distribution broadcast among all whose support and interest is needed for the establishment and growth of school libraries.

CARL H. MILAM, Secretary.

MINNESOTA PUBLICATIONS

The Historical Society's new monthly check list of state documents will greatly aid all who wish to know what bulletins, reports, and other materials are being issued by the state and its institutions. In this connection the attention of Minnesota librarians and school officials is called to the following announcement.

Minnesota public libraries and schools are entitled to subscribe for the current publications of the Minnesota Historical Society at two dollars a year. A subscription taken now holds until June 30, 1924, and will bring to the subscribing library or school: (1) the monthly check list of Minnesota public documents; (2) the quarterly magazine, the *Minnesota History Bulletin*; (3) volume 2 of Dr. Folwell's *History of Minnesota*, which will appear during the winter; and (4) any other current publications issued by the society for general distribution. The previous publications are also being offered to subscribing libraries and schools on generous terms. Some are free and some cost a small amount; the first Folwell volume, for example, may be had for two dollars. There are now 114 schools and libraries in Minnesota that subscribe to the society's publications. Address inquiries to the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul Minnesota.

T. C. B.

AIDS IN DEBATING

Minnesota High School Debating League Question.

Resolved: That European immigration to the United States be prohibited for a period of five years.

Books

Jenks, J. W. & Lauck, W. J. Immigration problem: a study of American immigration conditions and needs; 5th ed. rev. and enl. by Rufus D. Smith. 1922 Funk & Wagnalls. \$3.00

Phelps, E. M. ed. Prohibition of European immigration for two years. (In her University debaters annual, v 7 p. 55-103) (contains bibliography) 1920-21 H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. \$2.25

Phelps, E. M. Selected articles on immigration (contains bibliography) 1920 H. W. Wilson Co. \$1.80

Pamphlets

Congressional Digest July-August, 1923. Immigration number. Congressional Digest, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. .50

Lawrence, G. A. Employment of intelligence tests in the control of immigration. 1922. The author, 143 W. 86th St., N. Y. Free

National Industrial Conference Board. Immigration problem in the U. S. Research

report No. 58. National Industrial Conference Board, 10 E. 39th St., N. Y. \$1.50

Shurter, E. D. & Gulick, C. A. Suspension of immigration (University of Texas Bulletin No. 2146) University of Texas, Austin, Texas (stamps not acceptable) .15

In addition to the above, material (free unless otherwise indicated) may be obtained from the following sources.

American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Immigration Restriction League, 11 Pemberton Square, Boston, 9, Mass. Literature sent on receipt of 10 cents postage.

Inter-Racial Council, Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y.

National Liberal Immigration League, 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Minnesota State Discussion League Question.

RESOLVED: That the Philippines be given their independence immediately.

Books

Johnsen, J. E., comp. Selected articles on Independence for the Philippines (Abridged Debaters' handbook series.) 1921 H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. .75

Phelps, E. M. Independence for the Philippines (In her University Debaters' Annual v. 8 p. 158-209) 1921-22. H. W. Wilson Co., N. Y. \$2.25

Pamphlets

Pamphlet material may be obtained from. Philippine Commission of Independence, Washington, D. C.

MAGAZINES OFFERED

The following bound volumes of magazines are offered to any library which will pay the freight. Address the Library Division. Department of Education, for further information.

Century, v. 1-32

Cosmopolitan, v. 15-19

Current literature, v. 15-26 (2v. in 1)

Scribner, v. 17-23; 27-29; 31-41; 43-47

National geographic magazine v. 35-42 (unbound)

Review of Reviews, v. 3-40.

PERSONAL

Miss Adeline T. Davidson, graduate of Smith College, and the library school of New York Public Library, who has been assistant librarian at East Orange, N. J., has been elected librarian of the Duluth public library, and began work July 1st.

Miss Eva Alford, who has been reference assistant in the Duluth public library, has accepted a position as librarian of one of the branch libraries in Portland, Oregon.

Miss Ina MacKenzie, of the catalog department, Duluth, has a year's leave of absence to attend the Wisconsin Library School.

Miss Muriel G. Richardson, a graduate of the John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla., who has taken the Wisconsin summer course and two years at the Chautauqua summer school, and has had experience in the library at Deland, Fla., has accepted a position as assistant cataloger in the Duluth Public Library.

Miss Tilley Thorn, for 23 years loan desk assistant in the Duluth public library, died in July after a long illness.

Miss Irma Walker, formerly reference librarian at Hibbing, has accepted a position as librarian of the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago.

Miss Margaret Hickman, for the past nine years librarian at Eveleth, resigned her position to become librarian at Rochester, Minn., where she began work August 1st.

The library board adopted resolutions of regret in accepting her resignation, and expressing appreciation of her services.

Miss Alice Lyons, formerly children's librarian at Eveleth, succeeds Miss Hickman as librarian.

Miss Margaret Gilbin, librarian at Mount Iron for the past year, has resigned to become librarian at Cloquet succeeding Miss Eda Tanke, resigned.

Miss Martha Hays of Indianapolis, Western Reserve Library School, has been appointed assistant in the Virginia library.

Miss Clara M. Barnes, Monmouth, Ill., Universities of Chicago and Illinois, Wisconsin library school 1918-19, has been appointed children's librarian at Buhl.

Miss Mary Hiss, librarian at Nashwauk, since January last, resigned her position September 1st and returned to Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

Miss Winifred Lewis, librarian in Chisholm schools, has accepted a position in the public library at Detroit, Mich.

Miss Tanye Burgess, librarian at Austin, was married June 20 to Thomas Hines. Mrs. Hines will continue her work in the library.

Miss Anna Maude Davis, for 25 years librarian at Hamline university, has resigned her position and has been succeeded by Miss Anna C. Lagergren of Chicago.

Miss Grace Dorival, formerly librarian at Caledonia, who has attended Syracuse University Library School the past two years, has received an appointment in the Vermont State Library, Montpelier.

Miss Maude R. Ressler, formerly librarian at Park Rapids, who attended the Western Reserve Library School last year, is organizing the Emerson school library at Garv, Indiana.

Miss Frances Folsom, librarian at Taylors Falls, was married in March to Mr. Murdock.

Mrs. Regina Naustvold, librarian at Walker, has resigned her position and has been succeeded by Mrs. Wilford M. Bright.

Mrs. Mabel Watson has been elected librarian at Lindstrom succeeding Miss Marie Henrikson.

Miss Ellida Monson returns to the Mankato public library as assistant after a year at Wisconsin University.

Miss Grace Fifield, of the Branch Division, St. Paul Public Library, has returned from New York where she was attending the Chautauqua School for Librarians.

Miss Constance Humphrey, of the Catalogue Division, and Miss Bessie Medd, of the Branch Division, were students at the Library Summer School of the University of Minnesota.

Miss Myra Buell, Chief of the Branch Division, attended the Summer Conference at the Wisconsin Library School.

New appointments at the Minneapolis Public Library are as follows:

Marion E. Crosby (N. Y. Public Library School) as reference assistant in the Franklin Branch.

Ruth Upton (N. Y. State Library School) as reference assistant in the Pillsbury Branch.

Lucile M. Campbell (Western Reserve Library School) as reference assistant at the Central Avenue Branch.

Mildred L. Methven (N. Y. State Library School) as children's librarian at the Seven Corners Branch.

Mildred P. Harrington (Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh) as Head of Roosevelt High Branch.

Gwendolyn Webster (Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh) as assistant in School Instruction.

Vivien H. Groves (N. Y. State Library School) as assistant in the Circulation Department at the Central Library.

Dorothy Gaffney as assistant in the Children's Department of the Franklin Branch.

Miss Ethel I. Berry has given up her work as Librarian of the Franklin Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to take a position as librarian with the Minneapolis Journal.

Miss Nelle Barmore has left the Circulation Department of the Minneapolis Public Library to take up County Library work with headquarters in Greenville, South Carolina.

Miss Mary Holmes, children's librarian, Winona, has been appointed children's librarian at Virginia. Miss Louise Metcalf, formerly of the Minneapolis library, succeeds Miss Holmes at Winona.

NEWS FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES

NOTE—Items of news for this column are solicited from all libraries in the state. These should be real news items, indicating some progress or new plan which may be suggestive to other libraries. Notes should be sent to the Director of Libraries by the 15th of the month preceding each issue of the bulletin, which appears quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Alexandria—A gift of 68 books has been received from Mrs. Florence Hicks, formerly librarian at Alexandria and 115 books from George F. Whitcomb.

Annandale—With the opening of the new school building, a brick building which had been used as a Home Economics building has been taken over by the village and remodeled for a library and rest room. This was made possible by a gift of \$500 which was left to the village some years ago to be used for a library, providing an equal amount was raised and a library building was purchased. The council appropriated the required sum, and the Improvement Club has redecorated and furnished the library room. The club raised \$115 by serving meals at a recent picnic in Annandale.

Austin—A reading contest has been conducted during the summer months with prizes of illustrated books to the boy or girl making 200 points on the reading lists. A collection of arms used in the World War has been given to the library by Capt. L. W. Marshall.

The Floral Club which was instrumental in organizing the Austin library has voted \$60 to start an endowment fund for the library.

Brainerd—A traveling library placed in the Riverside school reported a circulation of 982 among 101 borrowers.

Buhl—The story hour and other activities with the children are to be resumed under the trained children's librarian who has just been appointed.

An apprentice course in library work for high school credit is being introduced this semester.

Extension work in the mining locations is being planned.

Champlin—A gift of \$1,000 for a library and community building has been made to the Woman's Club and the Hennepin County Free Library will put \$500 into the building and fully equip the library part. With this impetus the Woman's Club, supported by the Commercial Club is undertaking a campaign to raise \$5,000.

Chisholm—The Minnesota State Art Society exhibit was shown in the library club rooms in June. Three pictures of local scenes by Knute Heldner were purchased for the library.

The library has been redecorated during the summer.

Plans for extension of the bus service to locations are being considered.

Crosby—Library tag day on May 19 resulted in a collection of \$70.75. Book day,

which followed added nearly 300 books to the library.

Eveleth—The annual report of the librarian, Miss Hickman, who is leaving the library after nine years of service, indicates a healthy growth in all departments of work. The library which opened with 1721 v. on the shelves now contains 12,148 v. and the circulation reached 81,381 the past year, an average of 10 per capita of the population. As a matter of fact with 4,191 active borrowers, each one had an average of 19 books during the year. The report states that there are 500 people outside the city limits drawing books and recommends better facilities for service to these patrons and enlarged quarters for the children.

Gilbert—As a result of a campaign started a year ago by the Gilbert High School Alumni Association, the village council has made an allowance for a public library in the 1923-24 levy. A room adjacent to the legion club rooms will be equipped as a public reading room.

Grand Rapids—The library was closed during the month of June while the interior was redecorated.

Hibbing—The South Hibbing branch was moved into new quarters during the summer. The circulation of the branch shows a gain of 5,554 during the past year, due to the increase in population in that section.

International Falls—About 1,000 volumes have been sent in from Koochiching County School District No. 1 and these have been catalogued and prepared for circulation during the summer. The librarian met with the county teachers at their institute and told them of the county service.

Mahnomen—The public library was opened in May. One of the merchants donated shelf space, the Reservation Club had shelves made, and a desk was given. The library has been open two afternoons and one evening a week during the summer.

Mankato—The library has been entirely redecorated during the summer and new lights installed.

Recent gifts include books on Indians and campfire work from the Campfire Girls and a set of "Stars and Stripes" from the American Legion.

North St. Paul—The North St. Paul library and community building was dedicated May 25th.

Owatonna—Delegations from various places in Steele Co., including Medford, Blooming Prairie, Ellendale and Clinton Falls, appeared before the county commissioners at a recent meeting and made a strong appeal for a larger appropriation for county library extension. In response the appropriation was increased to \$2,000 and \$500 has already been spent for a county collection of books. The librarian will meet the county teachers to tell them what the library can do for them.

The library board has invited the board of county commissioners to appoint a member of their board to sit with the library board at their monthly meetings.

The librarian came back from her vacation to find her office newly decorated during her absence.

Paynesville—The profit on the local Chautauqua, which amounted to \$30.11, has been donated to the public library.

Preston—A gift of new children's books has been made to the library by the Brown- ing Club.

Proctor—A donation of 70 books has been made to the library by the D. M. & N. Ry. Co. The public library is located in the Y. M. C. A. building and is growing in popularity.

Rush City—The public library started by the Women's Club is located in a room donated by the Co-operative Creamery Association. Shelving has been built and a reading table and desk secured. About 800 books were obtained by gifts and the library will be open one or two afternoons and evenings a week and at least one morning for the benefit of rural patrons. Volunteer workers will be in charge.

Rushford—The dedication of the Tew Memorial Library on May 25th was in the nature of a home coming. A reception was held at the building in the afternoon, and refreshments were served by the library board assisted by the Women's Welfare League. Mrs. Estella V. Sprague, the donor of the building, and her husband, Charles Sprague of Los Angeles, Cal., were the guests of honor, with the speakers on the program. In the evening the dedicatory exercises were held in the opera house, when Mrs. Sprague presented the library to the city in a very graceful speech and it was accepted by Mayor Peter Miller for the city and J. G. Robertson for the library board. Addresses were made by Samuel G. Iverson, a former resident of Rushford, and W. F. Webster, Supt. of Schools, Minneapolis, whose first teaching experience was at Rushford. Miss Baldwin represented the Library Division of the State Department of Education.

St. Paul—In January, 1923, the Ramsey County Board appropriated \$1,000 for county library service. This service is to be administered by the Branch Division of the St. Paul Public Library. There are now eleven stations receiving county library service among which are the County Home and the County Jail and nine rural schools. Seven of these schools have recently signed contracts with the St. Paul Library by which the school boards will turn over their book money and their state aid to the library and the library will purchase books to be circulated among the schools.

An exhibit of county library service was arranged at the Ramsey County Fair, Aug-

ust 23rd to 25th. Among the features of special interest was the childrens' corner. A large American flag was hung over a case of new and attractive books and near by was a kindergarten table where many children gathered to spend a pleasant half hour looking at picture books.

The School Branches of the St. Paul Public Library were open for two months during the summer, from June 18th to August 17th, and the circulation was larger than heretofore—a gain of 4,809 or 17% over last year. The Hill School branch which had been equipped and opened during the year, made particularly good use of its collection.

In the Baker School district there was special response that we are glad to report. It had been a question of keeping the branch open during the summer because of the small attendance and circulation the year before, but the principal and the mothers did not wish to have the service discontinued. A committee was appointed to stimulate interest in the neighborhood; and by telephoning and personal calls many were reminded of opportunities for getting books that they had overlooked. The result was an increased use of the branch and an example of community co-operation that was gratifying.

Miss Della McGregor, Chief of the Juvenile Division of the St. Paul Public Library, has gotten out a fascinating list called "Gypsies and other followers of the open road."

Two Harbors—On the 14th anniversary of the occupation of the Carnegie library building, the library board held a celebration in the library club room, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. A musical program was given, refreshments were served, and addresses were given by Mr. W. B. Woodward on the early history of the library, and by Mr. A. Headley on The library of today.

Warren—The public library which is housed with the school library, received a check for \$78.27 as proceeds of a school entertainment, and \$25 from the Girls' Community Club of Warren. This money was used for purchase of new books.

Worthington—A new floor has been laid and the interior of the library building has been painted during the summer.

A. M. Welles, editor of the Worthington Globe, has specified in his will that \$2,500 be paid to the library, the interest of which is to be used for the purchase of books to educate the young and the strangers within the gates of this country, in patriotism, the principles of constitutional government and the highest ideals of Americanism. Mr. Welles will give the library \$100 a year for the same purpose during his life.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

MINNESOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (Library Division)

The following program is announced to be given in the Children's Room, St. Paul Public Library, Friday, November 2, 1923.

Morning Session:

Business Meeting.

Roll call of Elementary Schools.

1. Picture collections and illustrated children's books.
Miss Della McGregor, Chief Children's Division Public Library, St. Paul.
2. A demonstration: Teaching alphabetizing in the primary grades.
Miss Margaret Mahoney, teacher Gordon School, St. Paul.
3. Administration of a school library in a town of three hundred.
Miss Ida Nordby, Principal High School, Hanley Falls, Minn.
4. Demonstration on a unit of reading.
Miss Catherine Cuniff, Reading Supervisor, Hibbing, Minn.
5. Reading contest in the fourth and fifth grades.
Mrs. Willis Whitson, teacher, McKinley School, Faribault.
6. How home reading was stimulated.
Mr. Ross N. Young, Supt. of Schools, Stillwater, Minn.
7. A demonstration: Teaching the use of reference books in the junior high schools.
Miss Mary Tawney, Library Instructor, Minneapolis Public Library.
8. Significant books for the seventh and eighth grades.
Miss Ethel Binney, school library, Gilbert, Minn.

Afternoon Session:

Roll call of High Schools.

1. Books on history and sociology for first purchase.
Miss Frances Morehouse, University High School.
2. The specific use of some general reference books and periodicals.
Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian, University of Minnesota.
3. More and better books for recreation reading in the high school.
Miss Bridget Hayes, Head of English Department, Roosevelt High School.

Business Meeting.

RANGE SCHOOL LIBRARY CLUB

The Range School Library Club met in Eveleth, Minn., on Saturday, May 19, 1923, for its second regular meeting which proved to be a most enjoyable and instructive one.

At twelve o'clock a luncheon was served by the Domestic Science girls in the Franklin School cafeteria, followed by an informal meeting held in the club room of the Public Library.

The meeting was called to order by the president. As the members responded to roll call, each related some work accomplished during the year in their respective libraries. There were 19 present including public and school librarians from Aurora, Biwabik, Buhl, Coleraine, Eveleth, Gilbert, Hibbing, International Falls, Mountain Iron and Nashwauk.

Miss Harriet Wood of the State Library Division gave a very interesting report of the school library section of the A. L. A. meeting at Hot Springs, Ark.

The Club discussed the following topics:
Recruiting for librarianship.

Instruction in the use of the library in high schools and junior colleges.

Classroom libraries—Departmental libraries.

What shall we do at the school library meetings of M. E. A. and M. L. A.?

The following committee was appointed by the president to write the constitution for the Club and report at the next meeting: Beatryce Finn, Hibbing; Helen Prall, Keewatin; Dora Leavitt, Buhl.

The Club plans to hold its next meeting in Hibbing next October during the sessions of the Northeastern Minnesota Education Association.

M. J. L.

EDUCATIONAL MOVING PICTURES

National Non-Theatrical Motion Pictures, Inc. of New York City has a Branch Office at 306 Film Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Francis D. White, Manager. They are endeavoring to fill the long-felt want of the General Public with pictures that will be not only pleasing and entertaining, but clean, wholesome and educational. They are distributing a large number of Motion Pictures that deal with Scientific, Geographic, Governmental, religious and other subjects; as well as Travelogues, Comedies, and purely entertainment pictures of a highly ethical character. They will be pleased to interview or write anyone interested and advise them concerning their plans for serving the Public.

COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS

The following letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Librarian of California shows that the plan of co-operation between county libraries and schools has been an unqualified success in that state.

"May I express appreciation of the splendid work the California State Library and the county libraries are doing? Particularly do I wish to commend the service that is provided under the law authorizing the co-operation of county libraries with the schools.

I have watched the development of this work during the last ten years with a great deal of interest and with growing enthusiasm. The plan of co-operation has won its way by sheer force of efficient service. At first, county superintendents and school trustees were hard to convince. They felt that the library fund granted to the various districts could be used to best advantage by themselves. The librarians of the various counties have proved beyond doubt that the library funds are best expended when they are turned over to the county library. The popularity of the service is indicated by the fact that over two thousand two hundred elementary and high schools in the forty-two counties having county libraries have availed themselves of library service. I have been surprised to find in many instances that the service rendered by the county libraries to the various districts has brought a return to the co-operating districts more than six times greater than the return that could have been secured if the library fund had been expended by the individual districts."

The Minnesota law authorizes the same plan, but as yet only a few places have taken advantage of it. In Koochiching County a contract has recently been made, and a few schools in Hennepin and Ramsey counties are turning over the funds. Other libraries are giving generous service to schools in their counties, but have not entered into a formal contract.

KOOCHICHING COUNTY'S SCHOOL LIBRARY PLAN

The Koochiching County Unorganized School District No. 1, consisting of thirty-six schools, has made a contract with the Public Library of International Falls by which the Library is to buy, catalog and otherwise care for its books, other than text books. During the summer the books from the county schools have been sent to the library—most of them were brought in by the county supervisors when making their regular trips—where they have been accessioned, catalogued if not duplicates, and made ready for circulation. As soon as the

fall term begins a collection of books will be sent to each school and we plan to change these collections at least once during the school year.

A list of the books received from each school is on file in the library so that in making up the new collections to be sent out we may refer to them and avoid sending books they have already had.

The county school book fund will be spent each year by the library for books suitable for the county schools but the schools will also have use of any of the books in the public library collection. Thus instead of each school having a permanent collection of from twenty-five volumes to two hundred and fifty volumes, as they formerly had and with the addition of only a dozen or so new books each year, they have a collection of about 10,000 volumes to draw from.

The matter of transportation is taken care of in two ways—the supervisors carry the boxes of books to and from the schools whenever possible and the Board of County Commissioners has appropriated a sum of money to be used for freight, etc., whenever the supervisors cannot make the trips. This sum will also care for some of the extra clerical help needed in this new work.

We are not limiting the service of the library to the juvenile population of the county but each county school is a deposit library for both school children and adults. During the summer collections of books have been sent to a few places in the county in charge of teachers who live in the communities. In the future we shall probably have collections in all of the schools during the summer as well as during the school term. Neither are the schools limited to the collections sent out periodically for any teacher may send in a request for any particular book, or for several books, at any time and they will be sent as soon as possible. If a supervisor cannot take the books at any time we send them by mail so there is no delay.

The International Falls Public Library has used this plan, for the past four years, with the city school district which includes schools in five nearby towns, and it has worked very well so we see no reason why the county school work cannot be carried on with as good results.

MARY R. RADFORD, Librarian,
International Falls.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

New appointments of school librarians have been reported as follows:

Blanche M. Spooner, Albert Lea.
Lillian J. Jones of Cambria, Wis., Austin.
Ethel C. Goudy, Chisholm.
Fay Cuzner, International Falls.
May Landeene, Little Falls.
Katherine Weiser, New Ulm.
Elizabeth Schmidt, Owatonna.
Maud E. Carter, Tower.